

## GUATEMALA FERTILE FIELD FOR INVESTORS

Members of the Knox Party  
Find a Predominance of  
German Capital.

EVERYTHING GROWS THERE

Some of the Richest Lands Have  
Not Yet Been Touched—  
Peonage System.

From THE SUN's special correspondent with  
Secretary Knox.

ON BOARD U. S. S. WASHINGTON, en route from Puerto Barrios, Guatemala, to La Guayra, Venezuela, March 20.—In the abundance and variety of its natural productivity, together with the comparative stability of its government, Guatemala offers to-day most attractive opportunities not only to the American investor but to the American exporter.

The members of the Knox party traveled clear across Guatemala and saw with their own eyes the great coffee and sugar plantations of the west side and the luxuriant banana fields of the Atlantic coast. All bore the marks of prosperity and profitable cultivation.

Though coffee, sugar and bananas are now the great staple export products of Guatemala, that country is by no means limited to these three in profitable and abundant cultivation. It is an actual fact, demonstrated in the observation of the writer, that there is hardly anything which will not grow in Guatemala. Its products range from those of the tropics to those of the temperate zones. Broad belts of lowlands of both coasts are surrounded in the interior by high mountain ranges; the city of Guatemala, the capital of the nation, is situated on a plateau 5,000 feet above sea level, where the temperature is said to average 75 degrees the year round.

Corn is already produced in abundance, and wheat is being grown in increasing amounts. Apples, grapes and practically all the vegetables of the summer table in the States may be grown in Guatemala. Cattle are bred in such numbers as to permit of a considerable exportation of beef to some of the other Central American States. An American company, after experimentation, is now launching on the west coast a cotton raising project which is expected to prove most successful. This cotton, it may be remarked, will be manufactured in Guatemala, a mill having already been started for the production of the cheaper grades of sheetings.

The situation in Guatemala is distinguished from that in Salvador, probably the next richest Central American republic, by the fact that not all the lands, or even the greater part of them, have been taken up for cultivation. In Salvador every corner of the republic has been tilled; in Guatemala some of the richest lands have not yet been touched except in the half hearted and dilatory manner of the native Indians. The Government owns many of these lands and is ready to market them at a low price. Other large tracts are held by individuals waiting the advent of more capital in sufficient amounts to undertake the development of the lands on a profitable scale.

It is disappointing to the American to find that even in Guatemala, where the development of the country is in its infancy, the Germans have taken the lead among foreign investors. Many of the best coffee plantations are owned by Germans and have been so held for a generation.

Likewise the Germans are in the lead in the mining in Guatemala. In fact the Germans are the shopkeepers of all Central America with the exception of Panama. The Germans came early, many of them more than a generation ago, and set themselves to the task of learning thoroughly the market. As a result they are now firmly established in every capital as the shopkeepers. Naturally they have pushed German goods upon the Central American purchaser, though nowadays they may be found carrying such American goods as are the natural leaders the world over.

The situation in Guatemala is made even more attractive by the fact that she is better supplied with transportation facilities than any of the other republics. There are two systems, the Guatemala Central and the Guatemala Northern Railway. The first operates on the west coast, its main line extending from San José, the principal port on the Pacific side, to the capital, Guatemala City, up the mountains. Branches already built form the beginnings of a system which when extended will completely open up the northern and west coast country. The other road operates from Guatemala City to Puerto Barrios, on the Atlantic side. Connection with the railway system of Mexico is a certainty, and within less than twelve months it will be possible to proceed from New York to Guatemala City entirely by rail. The completion of this connecting link is regarded as one of the great steps in the development of Guatemala.

On the southwest connection is to be established with the railway of Salvador. This will be second in importance only to the Mexican connection. Salvador has not now any outlet on the Atlantic Ocean. This rail connection with Guatemala will give her such an outlet and it is expected to divert a large proportion of her coffee exportation to the Atlantic through Puerto Barrios.

The railroad on the west coast is older and its influence has led to the greater development of that portion of Guatemala. Consequently it is already on a paying basis.

However, both roads are owned by American capitalists and a merger of the two is now in process of arrangement. Minor C. Keith, famous in Central America for his railroad construction in Costa Rica and the development of the banana industry in that country, has gained control of the Guatemala Northern Railway and is engineering the merger transaction. The merger by diverting some of the traffic to the Atlantic port of Barrios and also through the Salvador connection is expected to put both roads on a paying basis whereas only one pays now. All Guatemalans seem to welcome the near prospect of the merger, regarding it as a necessary and most advantageous step in the further development of the resources of the republic.

The control of both these roads by American capital is in fact the chief reason for making Guatemala bright. As has been said, the Germans already have large interests in the coffee raising industry and are the leading merchants in Guatemala, still the total sales of Ger-

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man goods are less than the total imports from the States, though Germany and the United Kingdom together sell far more to Guatemala than any other country.

The advent of the United Fruit Company on the east coast of Guatemala is also contributing very largely to the increase of American interest in American trade in the republic. Though established in Guatemala only four years ago, the fruit company is already operating extensively in the banana fields and is annually increasing its shipment of the fruit. It has turned over to the United Fruit the lands it received from Guatemala on the construction of its line. The fruit company in its developing the banana lands, is creating a new volume of traffic which bids fair to prove a life saver for the railroad.

As in Costa Rica, the United Fruit is bringing thousands of Jamaican and Barbadian negroes into Guatemala to work in the banana fields. Like the Costa Rican, the Guatemalan has difficulty in withstanding the importation of the coolies, though the fruit company managers say that they are learning how to take care of themselves in the jungle and are being employed in the banana fields in large numbers.

Another project in Guatemala which if successful will inevitably develop American interests to a large degree is the opening of a canal through the republic. A liberal concession for this purpose has been granted an American, who is now making thorough surveys to see exactly what area there are, and who, when the canal is completed, will have to take care of the canal, and the state of the currency must be taken into serious consideration.

As has already been stated in another issue, the labor system in Guatemala is provided for the Indians working under a system of peonage. The jefe politico of each town or some other representative of the President is in charge of the Indians in his district. A planter wishing a certain number of laborers applies to the padrone, stating his needs. He pays over to the padrone a sum to be advanced to the wages of the laborers. The padrone then takes the laborers to the planter. Under the ordinary operation of the system the Indian is never out of such debt; his obligations are paid by the padrone.

The padrone names a rate of wage to be paid each Indian. The money, however, is given not to the Indian but to the padrone. The padrone takes a liberal commission from the wages due the Indians. It is authoritatively stated that the maximum wage paid to an Indian is 18 cents a day, more often it is 10 or 12 cents. The Indian usually has a little bit of his own, where either he or his wife cultivates a little ground, raising enough to support himself and his children; the padrone receives in wages is always spent in advance for a shirt, a hat or a machete or something.

It is declared by the supporters of this system that the Indian is lazy, and prefers not to work at all; that if he must work he prefers to work under the peonage system. The consequence is that the members of the Knox party to study at first hand the labor situation in the farming regions, but one is entitled to his own opinion as to the system in Guatemala. It is forced, unwilling labor, and scarcely paid at all, be it called what one pleases. In contrast to the Government forced labor, the peonage system is an average of seventy-five cents a day to its laborers.

But of even more importance is the state of the finance and the currency of Guatemala, which is emerging from a period of tremendous upheaval, the currency of Guatemala is more depreciated than that of any other Central American Republic, and the peso was worth, when Mr. Knox was in Guatemala, between five and six cents on the dollar.

There is practically no metal money in Guatemala. The paper money has actually no value whatever, as there is absolutely nothing behind it. One wonders why it is accepted for even five or six cents. The reason is that the rate of exchange is fluctuating from day to day; the general effect of the movement of the paper money is to depress the accepted value of the paper money to a level far below its face value. For years Guatemala has been in trouble with the dollar. The dollar has been overvalued over her foreign debt, which amounts to about \$10,000,000. She has repeatedly defaulted on the interest, though the amount of the debt has been reduced to 4 per cent. Similarly, the bonds of the Guatemala Northern Railway—the one on the Atlantic side—are guaranteed by the Government. The Government is in arrears on these securities in arrears. Financially the Government is in a decidedly bad odor.

It is charged that the Government deliberately devalues the currency to continue because it conduces to the profit of certain individuals, both members of the Administration and bankers working in cooperation with them. For example, the great source of revenue in Guatemala is the coffee export tax of \$1 gold a sack. At the beginning of the year, it is stated, the Government sold an issue of coffee export tax certificates in an amount expected to cover the entire exportation for the year. The issue is usually \$500,000 or \$600,000 annually. The bankers buy those at a discount, paying the Government in hard cash. Thus the Government gets in advance a considerable sum of hard money. The bankers in turn sell these certificates at their full value to coffee exporters, their profit being secured by the regulation requiring that the certificates be paid in gold. Under the system the Government gets the cash it needs, the bankers reap a rich profit; why, then, it is asked, should either party desire a reformed currency?

When foreign creditors complain and threaten they are met with evasion and promises. The President "passes the buck" to the assembly, stating he is powerless to act without authority of the Legislature. The Legislature being wholly subservient to him, he is thus enabled to continue the devaluation of the Government's obligations as long as he finds it convenient.

There are now strong indications, however, that currency reform is in the air. The Government will come soon in Guatemala, mainly through the influence of the United States. The relations of the United States with Guatemala and the influence of the Knox visit will be told of in another letter.

## COAL STRIKE DANGER PAST; MINERS' ARBITRATE

Strike Commission of 1902 Will Be  
Called In If Conference  
Fails to Agree.

BAER OFFERS PEACE TERMS

Joint Sub-Committee Meets To-day  
to Consider the Miners' Demands.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.—A settlement of the differences between the miners and the operators seems sure as the result of the conference held in this city to-day. The operators modified their refusal to consider the demands made by the United Mine Workers and offered to submit all differences to the Anthracite Strike Commission, appointed in 1902 by Theodore Roosevelt, for arbitration.

The offer was held in abeyance by President John P. White of the Mine Workers until a subcommittee of the miners and operators can further discuss the nine demands made by the miners. This committee will meet again to-morrow in the Reading terminal and continue its deliberations. The miners chose the following as their representatives: John P. White, president; John Fahy of Shamokin, president of District No. 1; John T. Dempsey of Scranton, president of District No. 3; Thomas Kennedy of Hazleton, president of District No. 7. The representatives of the operators are: W. J. Richards, vice-president and general manager of the Reading, Coal and Iron Company; S. D. Warriner, vice-president and general manager of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company; Col. R. A. Phillips, general manager coal department Lackawanna and Western, and Morris Williams, president of the Susquehanna Coal Company. Alvan Markle, the largest independent coal operator, was elected chairman and James A. Gorman, the secretary of the conciliation board, secretary.

This committee will reconvene to-morrow at 2 o'clock and go over the nine demands made by the miners with a view of reaching an agreement without recourse to the strike commission. If the agreement is reached the ten operators and ten miners will again meet and consider the committee's findings. In view of a failure to reach a satisfactory agreement the general question of the strike commission will be further discussed.

Both miners and operators expressed satisfaction at the turn of affairs to-day and voiced the expression that a strike may be averted.

The ten men representing the miners filed into the board room at the Reading terminal at 10 o'clock to-day. They were ushered to seats by attendants and in a few minutes President George F. Baer and the nine other operators entered the room. The men shook hands and the views of the operators were of newspapermen were left to themselves in the corridors for nearly two hours.

After the conference had been in session for half an hour the operators were seen to leave the board room and retire to an adjoining chamber. In a few minutes a clerk appeared with a statement of the views of the operators, which was handed to the newspaper men. President Baer and his colleagues then returned to the miners and presented the suggestion that the matter be presented to the strike commission.

The miners briefly conferred and said they would like further to consider the matter. President Baer then suggested that it might be a good plan for both sides to further discuss the demands and make the suggestion that a committee of four be appointed from each side to expedite matters, the large committee being somewhat cumbersome for a free discussion. This was instantly agreed to. The operators and miners shook hands again and the conference ended in a cordial manner.

The eight men constituting the committee were adjourned and adjourned until 2 o'clock to-morrow.

In the event of failure to agree upon terms the old strike commission which settled the 1902 strike will probably be called into session.

One of the members of that commission, Carroll D. Wright, has since died and Bishop John L. Spalding has been incapacitated by a stroke of paralysis.

It was the general feeling to-night in the miners' headquarters that a settlement will be effected. The statement issued by the miners, while disapproving of the strike commission, is not considered as their ultimate stand in regard to a settlement. In fact, it may be said from a reliable source that the miners will consent to have the commission act should the deliberations of the subcommittee fail.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., April 10.—Miners throughout the anthracite field received with joy the news from Philadelphia that the strike commission had agreed to a settlement.

When the news spread throughout the district the President of Baer and the operators' committee had asked for a reconvening of the Strike Commission there was general pleasure. There were small demonstrations at many places. The Union men declare they have no possible way for the organization to turn down the arbitration offer of the companies with honor. The word of President White still guides the miners, and the men declare they will find an excuse to reject the offer.

BEATTY FLIES TO COURT.

Pays Fine and Offers Justice a Ride  
Where There Is No Speed Limit.

MINNEOLA, La., April 10.—George W. Beatty flew over from the Nassau Boulevard field this morning and landed in a vacant lot in front of the court house to answer a charge of exceeding the speed limit while riding in an automobile on March 27 last at Floral Park.

Beatty came with a mechanic in a Wright biplane, and James R. Reid, a former pupil of Beatty, also flew over with the mechanic. All four were in the biplane that was stopped by Motorcycle Policeman Seaman, who said they were going at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour.

When the two aeroplanes came in sight there was a good sized crowd on hand. The four men, headed by Beatty, hurried to Justice Weeks' private office where Beatty explained that he did not realize he was travelling at an illegal speed in the auto. Justice Weeks fined him \$10.

"Now, Judge," said Beatty, "come on out with me and I'll give you a real ride. I'll take you up in the air for about ten minutes and show you some speed."

"No, thank you," said the Justice. "I wouldn't care to go up with you just now anyway, as you might have it in for me."

Beatty said he and Reid were to make a flight to Philadelphia next week and the Justice could be glad to have Justice Weeks go along.

"I'll think it over," said the Justice. The two aeroplanes were not long in getting under way and heading for Nassau Boulevard.

## ELEPHANT VACUUM CLEANERS.

Perfectly Useful for Sanitary  
Scrubbings to Strike at the Circus.

It was said on an exceptionally good authority yesterday that one of the most interesting sights ever witnessed by students of zoology was the spectacle of twenty Asiatic elephants jumping in at the psychological moment of a strike of scrubwomen at Madison Square Garden early in the day and starting right in to take up the work of dry cleaning the Garden at the point where the strikers had laid down their tools of trade. To see Babe, the biggest elephant, leading the other nineteen from box to box, up and down the aisles, all over the lobby and especially in the publicity office, while all twenty elephants drew up every last bit of peanut shell or scrap of paper by using their trunks as vacuum cleaners, not only was interesting but, as the publicity manager graphically put it, it was a sight filled with a "certain sweet pathos."

The reason the women cleaners walked out, so Messrs. Fellows, Rial and Thompson exclusively telephoned, wrote and telegraphed THE SUN, was that the new suffragette movement among the circus women had resulted in a certain spirit of independence. To spend their days cleaning the Garden no longer appeals to them, especially when they might be devoting the time to the more ennobling work of boosting the cause. So yesterday they quit.

The moment anything goes wrong with circus work, from moving a safe to light upstairs housework, everybody remembers the elephants and they are started on the job. Therefore, when the women walked out yesterday morning, leaving the Garden filled with peanut and popcorn relics of Tuesday night's crowd, Elephant Man Harry Mooney was told to start his twenty charges to work.

"Let the elephants nose around," the publicity manager said, "and they will find their way to the vacuum cleaners, and use their trunks on the vacuum cleaning principle."

But if a horse is overwise about the kind of water it will drink, the elephant is twice as particular about what it will pack into its trunk. John Patterson, head animal man, had an idea.

"Begin," he said, "by scattering on the floor some warm peanuts. Then turn the elephants loose breakfast and they'll do the rest."

The publicity department says it was more or less expensive to sow peanuts all over the Garden, but it was a small expense. From the moment that the elephants were turned loose not a sound could be heard but the steady roar of the vacuum cleaners. The elephants were really zigzagged all over the Garden, leaving in their wake floors of new free of scraps.

According to one authority the only hitch in the campaign was that one of the elephants, Pilot, accidentally put his trunk end too close to Mike, the bantam rooster that flocks with the giraffes, and took all the feathers. If the starboard side of Mike, from another trustworthy source, however, was learned, that this story about Pilot and Mike is absolutely untrue, not to mention the rest of the article.

## PITCHER DRUCKE SETTLES.

Giants Won't Have to Go to Court  
Instead of Playing Ball.

Louis Drucker, the Giants' pitcher, accepted an offer to settle his \$25,000 suit against the Interborough Rapid Transit Company just after the case had been called to trial yesterday before Supreme Court Justice Brady and a jury had been impaneled. It was learned that Drucker accepted a little less than \$50,000.

The news of the settlement was received with joy by Manager McDevra of the Giants, for his entire team had been subpoenaed in the case and there was every likelihood that it would last the season. When the team opened its season in Brooklyn, Drucker was on hand yesterday afternoon to testify. The Interborough had subpoenaed fourteen of the Giants and Drucker had the rest. Their testimony was necessary because of the contention of Drucker that his inability to pitch with success last season was due to the accident, which occurred on April 20, 1910.

Drucker was injured on a subway train which was derailed at the Fulton street station and he was thrown against a pillar in one of the cars. His back was wrenched and he alleged that the muscles of his throat and arm had been permanently injured. Drucker pitched in only eighteen games last year and finished with eight of them, winning four.

After the case had been made one of the attorneys for the Interborough said: "We would have been able to prove that Drucker's injuries were not serious, and I believe the jury we had called would have decided the case solely on the facts, but we decided not to take any chances with the popularity of a baseball hero, especially at the opening of the season." Drucker, however, said that the defendant made two offers of settlement before an amount was named that was acceptable.

## DEADLOCK IN VESTRY.

Election at Church Mrs. Mackay  
Built May Not End Friction.

The election on Monday of four new vestrymen for Trinity Church, Roslyn, which Mrs. Clarence Mackay built as a memorial to her mother, has not removed the friction which is said to have existed between the rector, the Rev. Clifford H. Brewer, and the old vestrymen.

As the vestry now stands, it was pointed out yesterday, the rector has the four new members presumably in accord with him, which leaves a possible deadlock.

Miss Margaret Witte, the organist, was in no way a factor in Monday's election. She was appointed to her position by the Rev. Mr. Brewer and her appointment was subsequently approved by the vestry. Mr. Brewer has been rector of Trinity for six years.

## LUNCHEON TO BISHOP TUTTLE.

Charles R. Lamb Invites Prominent  
Laymen of the Diocese to Meet Him.

Charles R. Lamb gave a luncheon at the National Arts Club yesterday to Bishop Tuttle, the presiding bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, so that Bishop Tuttle, who is in the city to attend a meeting of the House of Bishops in Synod Hall at the Cathedral this morning on matters relating to the filling of vacant sees, could meet informally some of the leading laymen of the New York diocese. Frederick S. Lamb, Mr. Lamb's brother and his cousin, Joseph C. Lamb, helped Mr. Charles Lamb receive the guests. The Bishop, ex-Dan Van Arman of Columbia, Dr. E. H. L. Gould, Bishop C. S. Birch, J. G. Agar and Mr. Lamb made informal speeches.

Some of those who met the Bishop were: John R. Ames, Francis C. Huntington, George Gordon Battle, Elliott Bunkerfield, Judge Arthur N. Deane, Joseph L. Deane, Charles C. Haigh, J. P. Hams, J. Brook, Leavitt, Rear Admiral Alfred T. Mahan, Andrew Zabriskie, William Mahon, Ludlow Ogden, Lawson Purdy, Benjamin H. Wells, W. S. Skiddy and Simeon H. Robinson.

Reverend Comptroller of Justice, P. Thomas.

Supreme Court Justice Pitcock appointed a referee yesterday to take proof of allegations that Julia P. Thomas, the actress, and his brother, Turner C. Thomas, are guilty of contempt of court. The Central Building and Improvement Company brought suit to foreclose a second mortgage of \$7,000 on the Thomas food factory at 222 West Thirty-seventh street. Samuel H. Goldstickler was appointed receiver.

At the office of the Public Administrator, both sisters are now residents of Pittsburgh. Mr. Jamison lives at Lakewood.

Electric Club Elections.

At the annual meeting of the Electric Club, held in the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday afternoon, the following were elected to office:

President, Miss Florence Guernsey; first vice-president, Mrs. Elbridge J. Moore; second vice-president, Mrs. Sigmund Baruch; third vice-president, Mrs. Judson G. Wells; treasurer, Mrs. Frederick R. Lee; recording secretary, Mr. Richard W. Elliott; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Albert C. Baker; governing board, Mrs. E. W. Smith, Mrs. William D. May, Mrs. John H. Parker, Mrs. George W. Hanna, Mrs. John Atchell, Mrs. Weston, Mrs. James W. Calverly, Mrs. E. W. Williams, Mrs. George W. Bonhold and Mrs. Carrie M. Cowtan.

The business meeting was preceded by a luncheon.

## HOUSEWIVES AND MARKETMEN CONFER

The Washington's Merchants  
Promise to Aid in Get-  
ting Model Market.

WOMEN'S WORK HELPS 'EM

Talk of a Market Commission  
and Laws for the Grading  
of Merchandise.

A committee from the Washington Market Merchants Association, men who have stalls in the market, gave a lunch yesterday to the market committee of the Housewives' League. The place selected was Smith & McNeill's restaurant where the market men's guests were seated at a lunch prepared from produce sold at Washington Market. Those who attended for the Housewives' League were: Mrs. Julian Heath, the president; Mrs. Emil Kuichling, Mrs. Josephine Redding, Mrs. Charles Houghton and Mrs. Arthur Randolph Green.

Before the lunch there was a meeting in the parlor of the restaurant at which C. A. Koelsch, from the Washington Market presided. He said that reports which had reached him since the housewives visit there last week showed a stimulation of business in every market in town. His suggestion was that the housewives appoint a regular day to visit the market.

"There is no reason why New York should not have what can be pointed out as a model market," he said. "The public market has its recognized place. It is a barometer of trade whereby a woman, even if she does not care to trade there, can learn whether she is being fairly charged at other places. It can also be made a school of domestic science, for mothers may bring their daughters there to teach them the best cuts of meat and how to buy them."

Mrs. Heath spoke next. The Housewives' League, she said, stands for co-operation. Women are realizing that marriage is a partnership in which one member is the producer and the other's duty is to spend the money secured in a wise and economical manner.

"When we go to a wedding," she went on, "we always ask 'Can he support her?' It is just as important to find out if the bride is competent properly to spend the money with which her husband provides her."

"We housewives are going to insist that we get full weight and that the food we buy be handled in a cleanly manner. We are going to enforce the pure food law. We have come to the conclusion that to improve prices we must have public markets. We know that such markets bring the producer and the consumer closer together. We must take the market we have and make it a model for all the world. We must not let anyone suggest that we are because we found that it was the only market we could visit. We were not invited there."

She said that the Housewives' League knows how to market, but we must not know how to make price comparisons. I went through the market this morning and found that asparagus, for instance, could be bought at some places in the market for 25 cents a bunch and at other stores for 30 cents a bunch. But the 30 cent bunches had more stalks in them. So we must not say that things are cheaper in one place than in another until we have looked at the quantity and quality of the offering."

Mr. Patterson, assistant Commissioner of Public Works, presided over the Washington Market would soon have a new lighting system and that a new floor would be laid. Everything was working smoothly he concluded. Law, Dr. Driggs of the market committee of the City Club said the club was making an investigation of markets and would welcome any suggestion. Law, Dr. Driggs of the market committee of the City Club said the club was making an investigation of markets and would welcome any suggestion.

Mr. Patterson said that although he believed all the elements of murder in the first degree were present and that such a verdict would be upheld by the higher courts, he would never be surprised if such a verdict was found.

"Indeed I was shocked," he said, and recalled the rarity in this county of such a verdict against a woman. The court room, that although he believed all the elements of murder in the first degree were present and that such a verdict would be upheld by the higher courts, he would never be surprised if such a verdict was found.

## TO SETTLE ARBUCKLE ESTATE.

Sisters Will Come Here and Ask for  
Letters of Administration.

Attorney William N. Dykman applied on Tuesday at the Surrogate's office in Brooklyn to have letters of administration granted on the estate of the late John Arbuckle, the sugar and coffee merchant, granted to William A. Jamison, Martin R. Kays, assistant clerk in the administrator's department, pointed out that Mr. Dykman had overlooked the fact that Mr. Jamison, although a nephew of John Arbuckle, could not qualify as administrator because of his relationship to the estate of the late John Arbuckle. The sisters are now residents of Pittsburgh. Mr. Jamison lives at Lakewood.

Mr. Dykman said yesterday that the two sisters will apply soon for letters of administration. Miss Arbuckle is now occupying the Arbuckle home at 315 Clinton avenue and Mrs. Jamison, it is said, has already left her Pittsburgh home for Brooklyn. The sisters have decided to take this step because they are now convinced that their brothered estate and they desire to establish a residence in New York State. Unless the sisters can qualify as residents of this State the estate, valued at \$200,000, will probably be administered by the Public Administrator. Both sisters are now residents of Pittsburgh. Mr. Jamison lives at Lakewood.

## WEDDED STARS AT LAW.

The Frau Wants Alimony and the  
Herr Says She Doesn't Need It.

Two stars in East Side Jewish theatres are involved in the separation suit of Ida Gabel against Max Gabel, in which Supreme Court Justice Bischoff granted \$20 a week alimony yesterday. Gabel is leading man and playwright of the Third Street Theatre, and his wife said he makes \$75 a week in addition to his royalties. She said that she was employed up to last month but has no immediate prospect of an engagement.

Gabel replied that his salary is only \$45 a week and that his wife has been getting the same amount. He said he played with her for a time after their marriage, but that they could not harmonize and he had to get engagements alone. He said \$75 has been boasting that she earns enough to support two men, and he insisted that no alimony should be allowed.

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NATURAL LAXATIVE  
Best Remedy for  
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## GOING WHERE?

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## The Brill Twenty Suits at \$20 Ready-to-Wear

Good Big Values; that is the distinguishing feature of these Famous Suits for Men and Young Men; just a little better fabrics, a little more style, more thorough tailoring and smarter appearance than \$20 can usually buy—and an almost unlimited assortment of new Spring patterns and fabrics.

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47 CORTLAND ST., near Greenwich. 125th Street, at 3d Ave.  
UNION SQUARE, 14th Street, West of Broadway.  
Harlem Store Open Every Evening

## CRIES OUT IN COURT SHE WANTS TO DIE

Prosecutor Moss Asks Jury Not  
to Send Mrs. Nicodemus to  
the Electric Chair.

PRISONER IS HYSTERICAL

Woman Who Killed Her Husband  
Shouts Aloud That She  
Will Kill Herself.

Mrs. Genevieve Nicodemus broke down completely yesterday when she heard her mother weeping behind her while